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CAPACITY-BUILDING

Submissions from Parties included in Annex I but not included in Annex II to the Convention

Note by the secretariat

1. At its fifth session, the Conference of the Parties, by its decision 11/CP.5, invited Parties included in Annex I but not included in Annex II to the Convention to submit information on their needs and priorities for capacity-building, by 1 March 2000 (FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1).

2. The secretariat has received eleven such submissions,[1] which are reproduced as received, in the attached annex.

[1] In order to make these submissions available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web, these contributions have been reformatted. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts submitted.

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PAPER NO. 1: BULGARIA

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY-BUILDING

The Republic of Bulgaria welcomes decision 11/CP.5 on the capacity building in countries with economies in transition.

Hereafter the major needs and priorities for capacity building in the country are enumerated:

Institutional capacity building needs

- Improved cooperation with statistical offices and need of legal decision on the issue of provision of activity data, especially in cases when the data refers to the activities of limited number of enterprises and confidential information.
- Need of institutional framework to determine the structure of cooperation among institutions for the preparation of annual inventories and national communications.
- Speeding up the cooperation among the institutions in activities such as timely annual inventory submissions, signing of letters of intent, decision-making, etc.
- Need of units to coordinate the climate change issues, such as JI, inventories, etc.
- Lack of capacity and interest in the ministries (lack of information).

Capacity-building with regard to Kyoto mechanisms:

- Need of coherent strategy for Joint Implementation within Bulgaria.
- Development of transparent criteria on the basis of which proposals can be assessed (i.e. complicated decision processes).
- Need of public awareness
- Need of training on the details of the JI procedures and on the process of their implementing
- Guidelines on baselines for JI.
- Need of capacity building for the assessment of the impact of JI in energy planning.
- Need of training and certification of independent companies to do validation and certification.

Human resource development

- On-work and hands on training; periodic repetition of training and training after each substantial change in the recommended guidelines (e.g. good practices in the inventory preparation practices)
- Participation in international workshop, development of local workshops and experience sharing meetings
- Development of country specific researches and studies in the field of climate change vulnerability, adaptation, inventories, projections, etc.
- Exchange programs.
- Broader integration of climate change in the educational curricula.
- Public awareness on the ways to reduce GHG emissions.
- Access to latest development, information about the state-of-the-art methods and software in the field.

Specific methodological problems

- Adjustments in terms of activity data nomenclature.
- Adjustment for continuous time series.
- Methods for activity data QA .
- Methods for evaluation of uncertainties in inventories and projections of GHG emissions.
- Methods to fill in missing activity data.
- How to treat confidentiality issue?
- Development of country specific emission factors for the inventories.
- Definition of the emission factors to be used in the projections and assessment of the measures.
- Methodological problems related to the application of JI (e.g. baselines, costs, etc.).
- Problems with the identification and development of scenarios in the GHG emission projections, energy demand models, transportation models, etc.
- Problems in quantification of the impacts of policies on GHG emission reduction.
- Future technical parameters of the technologies used in the projection section.

Technical problems

- Need of Internet access to all the institutions involved.
- Establishment of a good data management system and electronic links among institutions.
- Acquisition of relevant software/hardware.
- Development of web sites related to climate change issues for each country.
- Development of data-bases on JI projects, efficient technologies and other relevant issues.

PAPER NO. 2: CROATIA

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY-BUILDING

Carrying the heavy load of war consequences and the crisis in the region, along with the common problems inherent in the process of transition to a market economy, the available environmental resources in Croatia have for the past several years been very limited. The problems related to high external debts, insolvency, unemployment and the general economic decline, have forced the new Government (in office since January 2000) to reduce budgetary expenses and limit employment in governmental service. It is expected that this policy would persist until the recovery starts and safe signs of the positive trend appear. It should be noted that in the past years Croatia was politically rather isolated, with very limited possibilities of exploiting multilateral and bilateral support.

In the above conditions, it is understandable that certain difficulties have emerged in the efforts towards fulfillment of the basic commitments under the Convention, one of which was the preparation of the First National Communication. Owing to the UNDP/GEF donation, the First National Communication on Climate Change is underway, and its finalization is expected by the end of 2000.

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita in Croatia are the lowest among the Kyoto Protocol Annex B countries. This is due to relatively high share of renewable sources and nuclear energy in electricity production, low consumption of coal and relatively low energy standard. The fall of the ex-Yugoslavia has caused Croatia to loose 30 percent of its energy output capacity, located in other Yugoslav republics, and their emissions in the reference year equaled the total emissions of all power plants in the territory of Croatia.

The above shows that the planned development would be difficult to coordinate with the Kyoto Protocol commitments. Further, Croatia with its shoreline length almost three times longer than the continental border (5,790 km) is extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts, with possible major damage expected in agriculture and forestry.

Climate change therefore presents a grave problem for Croatia. In its clear political option for the involvement into European integration processes and international cooperation at regional and global levels, compliance with the commitments under international conventions is an absolute priority.

The ability of fulfilling commitments under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol will largely depend on the level of support provided by developed countries to the national capacity-building for climate change.

A brief account of capacity-building needs in Croatia follows. Priorities among the following issues are the activities under 1, 2, 3 and 4.

1) Institutional Capacity-building

Establishment and strengthening of national UNFCCC focal points or national authorities designated to coordinate climate change activities, as well as strengthening of relevant and key research institutions and non-governmental organizations.

2) National Emission System Development - Article 4/a of the Convention and Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol

The existing national emission monitoring system is designed for traditional and toxic harmful substances. Monitoring of GHG emissions in accordance with Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol requires setting up of an entirely new system. Agricultural, industrial and waste management sectors require determination of national emission factors. Improvement of the national emissions inventory and set-up of the system would need staff training, transfer of experience in the establishment of organizational, institutional and legislative arrangements.

3) National Policy and Measures for Emission Mitigation and Removal by Sinks

Considerable experience in energy sector planning exists, but mitigation assessment analyses are not done routinely, which necessitates a great deal of effort in the development of national programmes. The lack of knowledge and data to carry out cost analyses and determine macroeconomic implications of mitigation measures implementation is an additional problem. To that effect, support will be needed for staff training, procurement of modeling tools, development of techno-economic databases.

4) Capacity-building under the Kyoto Mechanisms (JI and ET)

Establish institutional links and the legislative basis for implementation of the Kyoto Article 6 mechanisms. Building capacity for identification of projects, their formulation and designing. Issues of verification, certification and monitoring projects. Starting up demonstration projects to build capacity, including risk and cost assessments.

5) Impact, Vulnerability and Adaptation Analysis

Capacity for the assessment of socio-economic damage, especially coastal areas and agricultural land needs to be developed. Historical data analogy-based impact assessment will require processing of existing climatology data for the past century. Case studies of extreme weather events and inter sectoral analyses.

6) Integrated Sustainable Planning

Transfer of experience is needed in the integrated resource planning and sustainability principle management in the sectors liable to climate change, especially in agriculture, coastal areas, water resources and forestry.

7) Education, training and public awareness

One of the principal issues is the development of public awareness, which creates support for political decisions and a precondition of successful application of measures. The existing knowledge and information level is not in compliance with the gravity of the problem. In that regard, funding is needed for financing the publication of various materials, preparation of educational TV programmes, publishing studies, training NGOs, designing and implementing promotional programmes, inclusion of climate change issues into school curricula, education and media communication.

8) Global Observation System

Croatia plans to nominate to GOS one station representative of this part of the Mediterranean. Support is needed in defining programmes, and in the establishment and operation of this station.

PAPER NO. 3: CZECH REPUBLIC

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY-BUILDING

In identifying gaps and weaknesses in capacity-building activities in the climate change programmes during the preparatory stage of the third national communication, the following priorities can be underlined, which could help significantly.

1. To improve statistical data collection of activity data for preparation of our national GHG inventories, which is very important to increase their accuracy and reliability. We see national GHG inventories in EIT to be extremely important to describe real GHG time series from the base year through now.

2. To provide training, which addresses the human resource development, needs in our country. Such workshops, like UNITAR/UNFCCC workshop (held in December in Geneva), could facilitate the development of qualified inventory experts. Such training should additionally also include main outcomes from IPCC Good Practice Meetings after their approval by the XVI.IPCC Plenary.

3. We would welcome preparation of practical, schematic and transparent baselines guidelines (e.g. sector-by-sector, activity-by-activity), which can be used in AIJ/JI project preparation. Project-by-project guidelines are not necessary, as there is a lot of uncertainties related to specific projects. Such practical guidelines could help to all EIT's in dealings and discussions with representatives of "donor countries" and representatives of private sector during the preparatory stage of AIJ/JI project(s) and also avoid some misunderstands which could appear in the later stage of the specific project.

4. We would also welcome preparation of basic guidelines for evaluation of possible P&M effects using experience of Annex II countries. Such guidelines and unification of approaches could improve an evaluation of P&M effects and compare their effects in different countries. It seems to us that even in Annex II Parties such approaches are not consistent.

5. We see also preparation of methodological guidance on emission projections to be extremely helpful. Such methodological guidance could reduce the level of projection uncertainty, which is too high particularly in EIT's and also not favourable in Annex II Parties particularly for longer time horizon (see differences in 1st and 2nd national communications).

6. In general, policies and measures need to be part of a comprehensive and coherent national strategy aimed at achieving the emission target in a cost effective manner. At present they are mainly implemented at the national level, but the prospect of developing internationally coordinated policies and measures should be also supported. I accordance with special needs and circumstances of EIT's the closer cooperation among EIT's and Annex II countries on this issue will be appreciated.

7. In conjunction with the decision 5/CP.5 there is necessary to actively support cooperation of EIT's with the IPCC and the GCOS on capacity-building assistance related to participation in research and systematic observation on climate change issues mainly oriented on study of regional vulnerabilities, impacts and adaptations.

Last, but not least, all UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol activities are not only the problems of capacity-building. They are highly related to general national financial budgets in EIT's, which are, mostly, limited.

PAPER NO. 4: ESTONIA

CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

In accordance with Decision 11/CP.5 Estonia presents its views on capacity building needs and priorities in specific areas related to the implementation of commitments under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, especially its Articles 5, 6, 7 and 17. The main priorities and capacity building needs are as follows:

- further improvement of the quality of the greenhouse gases inventories, reporting on policies and measures as well as preparation of projections and estimations of the effects of policies and measures, including strengthening of the capacity of Estonian National Inventory Team by creating additional permanent workplaces in institutions responsible for annual GHG emissions reporting and compilation of National Communications, further training of experts involved concerning new methodologies and guidelines, as well as creation of national certification programmes;
- setting up of the system for Quality Control and Quality Assurance, involving experts from governmental and non-governmental sector;
- preparation of regional guidelines for good practices on GHG inventories and implementation of policies and measures, as well as promotion of regional co-operation by establishing national and regional centers for information exchange;
- improvement of calculations of oil shale emission factor and removals associated with land-use and forestry sectors, especially concerning abandoned lands, peat land rehabilitation and forest management.

In order to improve the ability to implement the requirements of the Kyoto protocol, especially its Articles 5, 6, 7 and 17, the following capacity building needs have been identified:

- improvement of co-ordination and participation of main stakeholders as well as financial and methodological support to designated institutions for setting the national system for the estimation of the GHG emissions and preparation of annual inventories of GHG emissions by providing the necessary supplementary information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol;
- training of experts and policy makers through workshops and information dissemination, supporting participation in the UNFCCC events and developing Local expertise in issues related to the implementation of the flexible mechanisms, especially Joint Implementation and Emission Trading.

PAPER NO. 5: HUNGARY

NEEDS AND PRIORITIES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING

Specific areas where appropriate expertise is lacking	Need for capacity building	Priority
1. Overall climate change policy and domestic policies and measures		
Private sector involvement	Institutional strengthening	Medium
Policies in the transport sector	Training	Medium
Research and development	Involvement in international research	Low
2. Greenhouse gas inventories		
Emissions from agriculture	Application of models and methods	High
Carbon dioxide removals	Application of models and methods	Medium
3. Projections of GHG emissions		
Models and methods for energy related emissions	Training and institution strengthening	High
Models and methods for energy related emissions	Training and institution strengthening	Low
4. Vulnerability assessment		
Agricultural production	Application of models and methods	Medium
Water resources	Application of models and methods	Medium
5. Flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol (joint implementation and emission trading)		
Monitoring and verification of emissions and national registry	Strengthening of institutions	High
Identification of base line emissions	Application of models and methods	Low

PAPER NO. 6: LATVIA

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY BUILDING

The main needs of Latvia connected with capacity building for participation in activities under Articles 5, 6, 7 and 17 of Kyoto Protocol are as follows:

1. Financial resources and hardware for permanent staff for preparation of national GHG emission inventories.

2. Financing and change of experience for collecting data for inventory of new gases included in Kyoto Protocol (hydrofluorocarbons, HFCs; perfluorocarbons, PFCs; sulphur hexafluoride, SF_6), support for elaboration of legislation, and enforcement of legislation.

3. Training of staff:
- training for experts from EIT countries in use of IPCC 1996 revised Guidelines and the Good Practice guidance;
- training for experts from EIT countries to calculate baselines for Joint Implementation projects.

4. Good Practice workshops for exchange of information regarding:
- baseline calculations, emission reduction calculations, data basis, reporting, studies, plans and strategy for Joint Implementation projects (JI);
- preparatory works for national emission trading, as well as for International Emission Trading.

5. Financing for studies on expected impacts of climate change and vulnerability assessment, adaptation measures and research.

PAPER NO. 7: POLAND

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY-BUILDING

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

According to decision 11/CP.5, countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy, mentioned in Annex I to Convention on Climate Change, should describe their needs and priorities in the field capacity - building. According to this decision, Poland send proposal of the list of the needs and priorities in the field capacity-building.

Assistance in training in the fields:

- improvement of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission and removals national system,
- improvement of greenhouse gas emissions and removals inventory,
- greenhouse gas emissions projections,
- elaboration of scenarios of greenhouse gas emissions and removals,
- elaboration of national emissions factors and estimation of precision greenhouse gas emissions inventory's results,
- establishment of monitoring system, verification and certification of emissions reduction levels,
- establishment of programs adaptation to climate change (coast protection, agriculture, water management, protection and recultuvation plans for floods areas),
- economical and law instruments of climate politics,
- economical and ecological effectiveness assessment instruments of activities in the field of adaptation strategies to climate change,
- assessment of climate impact on economy, human beings health, environment,
- risk assessment of unfavourable climate impact,
- establishment and performing of emission trading system,
- estimation of greenhouse gas emissions on the plant level,
- emissions reduction in joint implementation projects.

Assistance in institutional capacity development:

- technical and financial assistance in establishment of antropogenic greenhouse gas emission and removals national system,
- assistance in establishment and management of data base of national greenhouse gas emission system as well as of national data base emission factors,
- consultations in the field of establishment and performing of emission trading system,
- creating of internet webpage concerning national system of greenhouse gas emission and removals.

PAPER NO. 8: ROMANIA

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS

MINISTRY OF WATERS, FORESTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In the preparation for the Subsidiaries Bodies and for the 6-th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change

In the Economies in Transition it is a real need to combine effectiveness of policies and measures, including the promotion of energy efficiency, sustainable forest management, new and renewable forms of energy, phasing out of the market imperfections as well as measures in waste management. In present we are interested in determinate the emission reduction potential and abatement costs of individual measures based on the market penetration and time schedule assumptions, as well as the Greenhouse Gases offsets trading and possible trading mechanisms.

In this light there are necessary rules and procedures for compliance, prevent non-compliance and consequences of non-compliance. To be able to respond to all these necessities we have to design domestic strategies and institutions, considering the institutions in the Greenhouse Gases market. Even in the future it is not planned an increase in the institutional and administrative system to manage the environment, we are considering the following necessities to implement the provisions contained in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the Kyoto Protocol:

1. ***Strengthening the Technical Secretariat of the National Commission on Climate Change*** (this Inter-ministerial Commission, chaired by the Minister of Environment was establish through a Governmental Decision and has to improve their work with respect to the decision making process. The Commission has to consider the reporting provisions under the Article 12 of the Convention, but as well the policy and measures under this Convention. It is a need for a consolidated Technical Secretariat, able to carried out an integrated activity in connection with other Technical Secretariat managing the implementation of other synergy Conventions such as: The Convention against Desertification, The Convention on Biological Diversity, The Convention on ozone Layer and The Convention on Wet Lands);
2. ***Establishment of a national entity to up date the emission inventories for Greenhouse Gases*** (it is necessary to have a technical entity to up date the emission inventories for Greenhouse Gases, to respond for the Uniform Reporting System under this Convention and to provide supplementary information on methods, emission factors and activities);
3. ***Establishment of a national compliance system*** (the compliance system at the national level has to be considered in accordance with the international system necessary to be set up, in Particular the mechanisms and methodological issues; the compliance system has to be comprehensive, coherent, transparent, efficient and effective).
4. ***Establishment of a National Register*** (a sound national registry can enable monitoring and tracking of trades and ensure the overall efficiency of the trading system, contributing to the implementation of the goal of the Kyoto Protocol. The main purpose of the registry will be to record and track the initially assigned amount of Parties, and any adjustments to it resulting from

transfers or acquisitions of Emission Reduction Units (ERUs) and parts of assigned amount, and to assist in determining compliance during the commitment period).

In the process to strength the institutional and administrative frame to implement the provisions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has to be consider the role of the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection as the focal point. This Ministry is managing the climate change policy and is in charge with the reporting on the implementation of the provisions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

PAPER NO. 9: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SUBMISSION ON CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITMENTS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC) AND KYOTO PROTOCOL(KP) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COP 5 DECISION 11/CP.5

The Fifth Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change has underlined importance of capacity building in countries with economy in transition to allow for their active participation in realization of the aims and tasks of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol (Decision 11/CP.5). This decision requested countries with economies in transition to submit their views and recommendations on approaches to capacity building.

Capacity building needed to implement provisions of the UNFCCC and KP is an important component of national and international efforts to mitigate anthropogenic GHG taking into account the requirements for sustainable economic development. Capacity building in Russia, as a country in process of transition to market economy, is an important condition defining the success and reliability of fulfilling its commitments under the UNFCCC and KP as well as programs of prevention and mitigation of the effects of global climate change and continuation of scientific research on the processes related to global warming.

For our country capacity building goes far beyond simple training and education. The following activities may be listed as priorities for capacity building in Russia:

1. Development of a research and observation system for climate processes in accordance with Decision 5/CP.5 supported by the World Meteorological Organization;

2. Creation of a system for monitoring, reporting, verification, registration and accounting for GHG emission reductions;

3. Facilitating the development of the necessary legislative basis;

4. Development of information base and training of personnel;

5. Creation and development of a national technological infrastructure ensuring systematic observations of climate processes, monitoring, system of the reporting, verification, registration and accounting of transfer of anthropogenic GHG emission reductions.

Development of a research and observation system for climate processes

The assistance and cooperation of all UNFCCC Parties for implementation of scientific and other research and systematic observations is one of the obligations stipulated by the Convention (Article 4.1g). UNFCCC Article 5 "Research and systematic observation" clarifies the content of these obligations relating to the support of the appropriate international and intergovernmental

programs, networks, efforts to strengthen systematic observation as well as national potential and possibilities in the field of research.

This approach is supported by the World Meteorological Organization, which is coordinating implementation of the Program on Global Climate Observing System. The Fifth Conference of the Parties has adopted special Decision 5/CP.5, in which the necessity of identification of priorities of needs on capacity building related systematic observations is recognized.

Thus there is a need to bear in mind that supporting of observation network on a modern technological level is an expensive task requiring substantial funds which are limited in countries with transitional economy.

Creation of a system for monitoring, reporting, verification, registration and accounting for GHG emission reductions

UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol contain commitments for States included in Annex B to the Protocol on establishing national monitoring systems, reporting and observing GHG from their sources. International Principles, Modalities, Rules and Guidelines for operation of national systems for the estimation of emissions and removals (Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol), annual reporting (Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol), review and technical assessment (Article 8 of Kyoto Protocol) are developing by the Subsidiary Bodies. The reporting within the framework of a system should conform to the requirements of a system, to be clear, effective, easy to check and incorporate into an international system of reporting. It can also have some specific elements characteristic of the circumstances of a specific country. Without establishing and reliable functioning of this national system Russia, as Annex B country, could not participate in any of the Kyoto mechanisms.

Facilitating the development of the necessary legislative basis

It will be necessary to evaluate the feasibility of bringing the existing Russian legislation in line with a system of national and international transfers of the reduced GHG emissions which is presently under development.

The creation of a potential for Russia's participation in the Kyoto mechanisms is related to the development of legislative basis, national system for transfer of the reduced GHG emissions, which should be integrated in an international system, including an early stage of its realization before the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

The elements of this legislative basis could incorporate:

- Definition of permitted levels of GHG emissions by sources, sectors of industry and regions on the territory of a state and if necessary their coordination with a national system of a normalization of the commitments as provided by KP;

- Establishing of the comprehensive monitoring system for transactions related to transfers of the reduced emissions and amounts of the reduced emissions, remaining emissions and establishing of the registration system for transactions;

- Development of a system which would ensue reliable implementation of commitments, defining of norms of the responsibility in cases of non-compliance;
- Definition of procedures for dispute settlement;

- Introduction of various economic tools, institutional measures stimulating a process of reducing energy intensity of the national economy and improving energy conservation, studying the effects of these measures on GHG emissions dynamics in Russia;
- Evaluation of the existing legislation with a to adapting it to the emerging international compliance procedures under the Kyoto Protocol.

Development of information basis and training of personnel

The process of preparation of national specialists capable of performing tasks in the context of sustainable development and climate change will require a realization of number of carefully developed target long-term programs on development of human resources at national and local levels. Thus long-term programs on perfecting skills in the field of monitoring of global environmental change, technical analysis, evaluation and management of risks, design financing, project evaluation and in the field of international political negotiating process are of utmost importance.

Development and strengthening of human resources includes realization of long-term measures on education, training, evaluation and informing of the population. The purpose of this activity is the increase of a level of public awareness, improvement of professional skills of experts, and also development of bodies of a local self management.

It is necessary to carry out measures on training of personnel in a more broad context at an initial stage. The realization of the program of public awareness on scale of a climatic problem, possible consequences of climate change and potential effects of new energy saving technologies is necessary.

The programs of strengthening of managing bodies are necessary for development of opportunities of the government officials accepting decision in the field of development and introduction in life of such directions of policy, which create favorable soil for development of cooperation under UNFCCC.

The programs of technical training are necessary for widening of base of the qualified experts on management of nature protection measures, engineers, financiers, lawyers, experts in design management, monitoring and check, brokers under the bargains etc., who are familiar with a problem of Climate Change and are capable to promote realization of the projects of GHG emissions reduction.

Creation and development of a national technological infrastructure ensuring systematic observations of climate processes, monitoring, system of the reporting, verification, registration and accounting for transfer of anthropogenic GHG emission reductions

Real opportunity for fulfilling the requirements for future national system of monitoring, accounting of emissions and transfers of reductions GHG amount according to the Articles 5,7 and 8 KP, for example such, as providing of access, validation at all levels and transparency in many respects will be defined by technological equipment of an infrastructure, which is necessary to be done for this purpose. The volumes of necessary financial means for the practical solution of such task will be in certain dependence on territorial scales of this or that state. In a concrete case of Russian Federation, incorporating 89 subjects, one should take into account not only financial, but also time constraints which can be significant.

PAPER NO. 10: SLOVENIA

CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

In the course of the preparation of the initial national communication to the UNFCCC, including the preparation of emission inventories, the following main capacity building needs have been identified in Slovenia.

- Capacity to help improve the quality of the GHG inventories, especially waste sector.
- Capacity to establish the system for data collecting, elaborating, archiving, reporting, and QA/QC.
- Capacity to establish the national system in accordance with Art. 5 of the Kyoto Protocol.
- Capacity to prepare in time annual inventories, together with the necessary supplementary information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Art. 3 of the KP (Art. 7 of the KP).
- Financial (and methodological) support for strengthening existing team working on Climate Change issues, and improving co-ordination at the national, local, municipal and community level.
- Financial support for training national experts and policy makers, and for increasing awareness of experts and policy makers and general population.

PAPER NO. 11: UKRAINE

SUBMISSION TO THE UNFCCC SECRETARIAT ON CAPACITY-BUILDING ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN UKRAINE

Needs and Priorities for Capacity Building

1. Institutional climate change capacity
- Establishing tough administration infrastructure, particularly for national GHG inventory system and JI national program;
- Developing legal and enforcement mechanisms;
- Involving more officials to the negotiation process, and other international forums.

2. National system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHG not controlled by the Montreal Protocol (Art. 5 KP)
- Developing adequate and regular national GHG data collection;
- Developing a GHG emissions reporting system, using common reporting format;
- Developing national or regional emission factors, conducting special research in this area.

3. Capacity building for projects aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHG in any sector of the economy (Art. 6 KP)
- Establishing a national JI program;
- Identifying and designing projects;
- Developing the criteria and procedures for project selection, evaluation and approval;
- Monitoring, verification, reporting, and certification of projects;
- Developing baseline.

4. Research and analysis
- Conducting research and analysis on technical issues of emission trading, cost assessment of GHG mitigation options, cost and benefits of Ukraine participation in the KP, adaptation strategy, etc.

5. Education, training and public awareness
- Increasing climate change awareness, including creation of an information center.